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New York, Thursday, February 1, 1855.

William H. Goodwin, Know Nothing, has been elected to the New York State Senate, from the Twenty ninth district, over Loomis, the Seward coahision candidate. The Rev. Mr. Goodwin takes the seat vacated by Governor Clark. This may be considered a great triumph over Sewardism. Compared with last November, the result is as follows:—

Knew Nothing gain in two counties in 3 months. . 3,823 Henry Wilson was yesterday elected to the United States Senate, from Massachussetts. He takes the place vacated by Edward Everett, and now occucied, by gubernatorial appointment, by Julius Rockwell. Henry Wilson is a native of New Hamp. shire, and is about 46 years of age. He went Massachusetts in 1830, poor and friendless. He worked for a time as a journeyman shoemaker, at Natick, devoted his leisure hours to study, became a politician, and took the "stump" in 1840 for Gen. Harrison, and was known as the "Natick shoemak er." In that campaign he was elected to the Legislature. In 1844 he was elected to the State Senate. and again in 1845. In 1848, he was a delegate to the National Convention, voted from first to last to Daniel Webster, and, after Gen. Taylor's nomination, he withdrew from the convention, returned to Mas. sachusetts and acted against Taylor, aided in Van Buren's nomination, became the editor of the Roston Republican, and the leader of the free soil party in that State. In the coalition of 1850, between democrats and free soilers, be was elected to the Senate made President of that body for two years. gave up his paper, and returned to the shoe trade. In 1853 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, was an active member, and, for two years, was the free soil candidate for Governor, Since then he has returned to the common sense, joined is now a member of the United States Senate, and will hold his seat till the 4th of March, 1859.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the choice of a United States Senator from Illinois, in place o General Shields, but there was no quorum present in the joint convention of both houses of the Legis stare, and the election was postponed. Col. Bis sell, it is thought, will be the democratic candidate The Caral Commissioners have advertised for a

lean of one million dollars for canal purposes. Hon. Hamilton Fish, Senator in Congress from this State, has left Washington for the South, to recover his health, which has become greatly im

We publish in another column a full report of the neeting of the distinguished public functionaries having under consideration the subject of encroach ments upon the harbor of New York. The Com missioners of Emigration have invited the whole party to visit the institutions under their charge.

We publish elsewhere Lieutenant C. G. Hunter's original communication to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing the reasons that had induced him to take so extreme a step as that of bringing home his vessel without orders. In this document, which is dated off Sandy; Hook, Jan. 23, Lieut. Hunter de. appear to the Secretary to afford a full justification f his conduct, a court martial should be held to investigate the facts. It will be seen by the announce. ent received by telegraph that the President has not only declined to grant a court of inquiry, but has struck Lieut. Hunter's name out of the navy

A rumor was in town last evening, that Comp troller Flagg having taken \$180,000 worth of checks to the Mayor's office for his signature, was robbed on returning of the whole amount-had his pocket picked as the story goes. We are unable to state whether the story is true or not, if it is, the pay ment of the checks have of course been stopped and are of no use to the thief.

From the Cape of Good Hope we have received files to the 11th of December, containing five days later intelligence. The news is important as show. ing that a renewal of the Kaffir war was daily exed, and that great alarm existed in the minds of the frontier settlers at their critical position. It was evident that the natives were hourly plotting in secret as to the best means of attacking the colo niets, and Sandilli—their popular chief—had re-sorted to a curious method for divining the probable have of a renewal of hostilities. The massacre of ty colonists-under circumstances of great cruelty-is confirmed. Some of the papers cantion the people not to be over sanguine in their expectations of profit from the Namaqualand copper mines. A sher of the Cape Town Legislature proposed to colonize the place with Russian prisoners taken in the present war; but it appears that the Tartar news of the fall of Sebastopol had just reached the rable gentleman. The Duton Reformed Caurch

of North America was making much progress. A very able lecture was delivered last evening in the Tabernacle, by E. W. Andrews, of this city, on "Our Republic : its relations to forsigners and foreign nations"-explaining the genius and tendency of Know Nothingism. The public were not suffi ciently notified of the lecture, otherwise there would have been a more numerous audience pre rent. A sketch is given in another column.

We publish elsewhere a report of the proceedings ioners of Emigration at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, including an abstract of the annual report of the Board to the Legislature. is exceeding'y interesting.

In the Philadelphia county prison yesterday morning one of the prisoners died from suffication and nineteen others narrowly escaped a similar fate, in consequence of the pipes connecting with the heaters becoming detached, and the cells being filled with gas.

Cotton was about one-eighth of a cent dearer yesterday. The market clused quite firm, though sales were limited, as dealers were waiting private letters due by the Africa. We now quote middling 9c.; do. Florida at 9/c. a 9/c.; Mobile do. at 94c. There being no New Orleans middling on the market, it was nominal at about 93c. Common grades of Bour were from 64c. to 124c. per baral bigber, while choice and extras were steady at

previous rates. Wheat was quiet. The news was no benefit to corn, which sold at 960. for South ern white and yellow, and 942, for common do.; white Jersey was at 95c. Rye tended down ward, while cate were firm. Provisions were steady, with noderate sales. The sales of 500,000 lbs. of long middles, noticed yesterday, were made deliverable on shipboard in New Orleans, bound to England, at 7ic. Provisions continued to be shipped to a fair extent, both to Lindon and Liverpool, with some

parcels to the Continent.

In the United States Senate yesterday the French will be made to day to take the final vote upon this messure. Commodere Perry's correspondence in the Japan negotiations was recived from the President. The resolutions of the New York Legislature. urging the delegation from this State to use their influence in procuring the passage of a law grant-Indian war of 1791 and the following years, and the widows of deceased soldiers of those wars, were referred. Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in vindication of his deceased father against charges contained in the works of Thomas Jefferson, relating to the action of the late Mr. Bayard, then a Representative in Congress, in the Presidential contest between Burr and Jefferson. Mr. Pearce regretted that the reflections upon the character of the deceased had appeared in the last authorized edition of Jefferson' works, but the Library Committee were not empowered to employ an editor to revise them. Messrs-Cass, Hunter and Mason sulogized the deceased, but exhonerated Mr. Jefferson from any design to calumniate. The discussion as to the best means for suppressing Indian hostilities was resumed. ouston asserted that in all the wars with the savages the whites had been the aggressors. This was denied by Messrs. Dodge, Pettit, and Mallory. Gen. Cass announced his intention of speaking on the subject, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution, declaring pull and void the acts of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating certain railroad companies, was offered and referred. In Committee of the Whole, a number of bills relating to roads, land offices, public build ings, arsenals, &c., in Territories were perfected. bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph to the Pacific Ocean coming up, Mr. Richardson moved to strike out the grant of two million acres of land in aid of the project. This proposal had received the assent of Mr. Farley, who had charge of the bill, and is, therefore, without doubt, acceptable to the parties engaged in the enterprise. Mr. Benton opposed the idea of a telegraph line with his characteristic vehemence. After striking out the enscting clause the bill was laid aside.

Our despatches from Albany are unusually interesting. The bill introduced in the Senate relative to unsafe buildings, a synopsis of which is given elsewhere, we commend to the particular attention of that class of builders whom it is especially designed to reach. The Know Nothing victory in the Iwenty-pinth district elated the members of that party in the Assembly to the highest pitch of ensm, and Mr. Petty seized upon the occasion to call up his resolution defining the character and qualifications of a United States Senator. A sketch of his speech may be found in our report of the legislative proceedings. The report of the Committee on Contested Elections, in view of the approaching election of a United States Senator, is important. All things considered, the State capital just at this time is in an unusual ferment, to the great perplex ity of politicians of all parties and cliques

The Twenty-Ninth District-The New Organiservative Triumph.

According to our returns, the election to fill the vacancy in our State Senate from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial district has resulted in the overwhelming success of Goodwin, the Know Nothing national conservative candidate. over Loomis, the administration and Seward free soil coalition nominee-thus completely demolishing the estimates of this new and most desperate and demoralizing political combination.

Since the annihilation of the old parties, whig, democratic and free soil, in the late Massachusetts popular revolution, there has been nothing achieved in behalf of the great work of a general political reformation in this country-nothing half so important or significant as this Senatorial election in our Twenty-ninth district. The importance of this result and its significancy do not lie in the simple fact that a Know Nothing has been chosen over the head either of a Seward man or an administration free soiler, but in that other and more comprehensive fact, of the new organization of parties upon which the election was made to

We have advised our readers of this extraordinary reconstruction of parties in this most remarkable case. We recur to it now because it may stand out hereafter as one of the most conspicuous landmarks of the great work of political regeneration commenced in 1854, and destined to be consummated in 1856. Briefly, this Sepatorial election foreshadows on the one hand a fusion throughout the North of all the Seward and administration free soilers, and other anti-slavery factions, against the Know Nothing party, on the other hand, formed of the conservatives and Union men of all the old political parties. In this Senatorial election, Loomis was the coalition nominee of Pierce, Seward. Seymour and rum, while Goodwin, as the Know Nothing candidate, was supported by the independent conservative people, wholly

regardless of old party distinctions. These are the considerations which give the commanding interest that we attach to this election. Here we have the nucleus of a new and well defined reorganization of parties in the North. The coalition between the Seward and the administration party may appear to some very extraordinary and surprising, but it is perfectly natural under the circumstances. The Know Nothings have undertaken the task of "crushing out" the rotten Pierce administration, root and branch. and the no less desirable work of breaking up and clearing out W. H. Seward, his seditious sectional programme, and his anti-slavery dissension Northern coalition. The policy of the administration and of Seward is, therefore, the same -a common cause against the Know Nothings. And the same principles and instincts which united the Buffalo free soilers of the Van Buren and Pierce party with the factions and fag-ends of Sewardism at the Saratoga Convention, very naturally brought the same materials together upon the administration free soil candidate for

Senator in the Twenty-ninth district. This fusion was all the more natural from the desperate necessity of the case. It is equally imperative upon the administration and upon Seward to check the onward movement of the Know Nothings now, at every point and in every case in which there is a possibility of arresting their progress. The results of the November election in the Twenty-ninth district threw out the hope that by a junction of the forces of Seward, Seymour and Pierce, they might carry their man by at least a thousand majority. The temptation was irresistible, and the so-called People's Convention brought forward Mr. Leomis as the Pierce and Seward coa- | commenced against the angodly. The good old | resolutions by way of am endment to Mr.

lition condidate for the overthrow of the Know Nothings.

The result is perfectly astounding. There appears to be no assignable limit to the reserved forces of the terrible Know Nothings. Their majority may be two or three thousand, where they were in a minority in November; a few hundred votes more or less makes no material difference. It is sufficient that they have made a clean job of it, and have proved that even in Western New York, where Seward was supposed to be invulnerable, the Know Nothings are not only competent to cope with him single handed, but are abundantly able to rout bim with all the free soil forces of the adminis-

tration at his back. From this election we may form some estimate of the astounding progress of the new revolution in New York since November last. Clark, the Seward standard bearer, and Seymour, the administration candidate, polled two thirds of the popular vote of the State in that contest. But the popular mind was confused, and the vote for Seymour and the successes of the Seward party were due to the pressure of the liquor question. The present trial of strength in the Twenty-ninth district was a fair issue upon the exact merits of the Know Nothing movement against the combined strength of Seward, Seymour and the administration, and according to the result, if the same tests were now applied throughout the commonwealth, the Know Nothings against the allied forces of this Pierce, Seymour and Seward coalition. would carry the State by at least fifty thousand majority.

We call the attention of the young men in our Legislature, aspiring to a political future, to this suggestive view of the subject. This election in the Twenty-ninth district shows that at this day the Know Nothings can command an overwheiming majority in this State against all other parties combined. The defeat of Loomis distinctly foreshadows the total extirpation of the administration and Seward tree soil factions next fall, from Long Island to Dunkirk, and from the Pennsylvania line to the St. Lawrence-a clean sweep. It will be another Massachusetts election, the liquor issue being out of the way. Let every man in the Assembly, therefore, with any ambition for further political promotion, think well of it before he hangs himself upon Seward's re-election. He may give to Seward a six year's lingering death in the Senate; but the election of next tall, as surely as the return of November, will make short and decisive work of his supporters in the Assembly.

We maintain, however, that in view of this manifestation of public opinion in the Twentyninth district, in the event of a failure to supersede W. H. Seward at this session, it is due to the people of this State to postpone the election that they (disembarrassed by the liquor question) may have a fair opportunity upon the specific issue of the return of the Auburn demagogue to the Senate. Very few, we venture to predict, of those who may vote for his re-election this winter will venture to be candidates for the Legislature next November.

The Seward party and the administration may combine their forces throughout the State; but the result in the Twenty-ninth district strongly foreshadows their overwhelming defeat. The conservative, Union-loving, independent people are rising, still rising, and the wholesome revolution which they have decreed, cannot be stayed. The administration, Seward and Sewardism are doomed. Shall Seward, then, be re-elected? What say our aspiring members of the Assembly?

Now For Ir .- A resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives calling for all our diplomatic correspondence with Spain, England and France, upon the Cuba question, not heretofore made public. Now for it. Let Marcy send it all up. Any further negotiations for Caba for a year or two being entirely out of the question, it were folly to be squeamish upon the subject. Let all the correspondence go up, including all of Dudley Mann's original instructions to Mr. Pierce, and all the letters and papers of the Ostend Convention. Now for it.

MORALITY AND PIETY IN OUR STATE LEGISLA-TURE -PROPOSED BILL FOR THE CLOSING OF BAR-BERS' SHOPS ON SUNDAYS .- We see, by the report of the proceedings of our State Legislature, that one of the members of the House announced his intention at some future day to introduce a bill for the closing of barbers' shops on the Sabbath. This movement has produced quite a sensation among some of the knights of the razor, but the majority appear to regard it as an excellent joke. The pious member has doubtless some excellent reasons of his own to support him in what he has undertaken, and we should therefore like to see the bill and all its provisions before venturing any remarks upon the subject. Meantime, while it is vet in embryo, would it not be well for some other of our legislators to bestir themselves in the cause of religion and morality? There is much to be done yet for the promotion of Christian piety. and the sooner our worthy representatives set about the work the better. We think we can aid them with a few valuable suggestions. It should, for instance, be made illegal for a citizen to wash his face on Sunday, or to pick his teeth after dinner-in fact, in regard to the morality of eating breakfast, dinner or supper, at all, we entertain very strong conscientious scruples, as the process of cooking on the Sabbath is evidently a violation of its sacred character, We might go still further and re-enact the excellent old Blue Laws of Connecticut, and make it a misdemeanor for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday. It is to be feared that we need some such stringent laws to reform the morals of our people; and we are of the opinion that Mr. Munday's proposed bill will not go far enough. No person should be allowed to cough or sneeze on that day, and, as to laughing, such a grave offence should be promptly punished with a heavy penalty. We have no apprehensions, however, that the interests of religion will be neglected while they are entrusted to the pious and devout Christians of which our Legislature is composed. Let sinners, and especially barbers, who are in the foremost rank, tremble, for the day of retribution is at hand. The good time is coming when the vile, heathenish, and abominable practice of shaving on the Sabbath will meet with its just punishment. Let all true Christians rejoice, for the days of the Puritans will soon be revived in all their glory and purity. As for the barbers and their im pious work, we only wonder we could have tolerated them so long, and we consider it but just that a vote of thanks should be tendered

to the zealous member who has placed himself

in the van of the great crusade which has been

Puritan who hung his cat for killing a rat on the Lord's Day should hereafter be held in pious veneration, and a marble statue erected in front of the Capitol at Albany, in commemoration of the great service which be rendered by that act to the cause of morality.

Highly Important from Washington-The Anti-Know Nothing Demonstration in Congress a Fizzle.

The spoils administration of General Pierce is gradually concentrating its forces on the election of Henry A. Wise as Governor of Virginia. If the Old Dominion could be saved from the grasp of the new party, Pierce thinks be could be re-elected in 1856. Heury A. Wise belongs to General Pierce-body and oreeches; and, though a Buchanan man originally, has left a sufficient number of hostages in Pierce's hands to assure the latter of his faith. He has a son Secretary of Legation to Brazil-he has another occupying a clerkship in Washington he has a near relative who is employed as a physician in one of the public hospitals in the same city; and there is, in short, no one bearing the name of Wise, as a noun proper, that has not in some measure shared of the spoils of office. If Henry A. Wise himself has not been offered a Cabinet appointment or a foreign mission, as was intended in the original programme made at Concord, it was because the mutual jealousies which existed between him and Caleb Cushing under the administration of "Tippeca noe and Tyler too" are not yet forgotten, and between two such daringly ambitious and unscrupulous men there can be no peace, unless they can be made to move in different spheres.

Henry A. Wise, therefore, was promised the governorship of Virginia; for though General Pierce has nothing to do with the pestowal of that office, yet the practice of the administration to interfere with, and attempt to control, all local elections throughout the country, gives sufficient color to the preteasion of General Pierce that he is the legitimate source of all power and office throughout the Union. Henry A. Wise is now General Pierce's man, and his election would be an endorsement of his administration. The whole energy of the Kitchen Cabinet-the only Cabinet which is a unit-is brought to bear on it. All the clerks of the public offices are enjoined to write, preach and pray for Wise; and all the power and patronage of the government are at th disposal of the friends of Mr. Wise in Congress.

But Mr. Wise has made one great mistake-a mistake which is bound to destroy him, and into which he was led by his impetuosity, his morbid ambition to distinguish himself in a new cause, and his general want of discretion. Henry A. Wise has attacked the Know Nothings - he has made himself the avowed champion of the adopted citizens Surely when the question was first proposed to him, he took a week to reflect upon it; but he came at last to the conclusion that Know Nothingism would not last over a year, and so-fired a broadside into it. His letter of acceptance utterly repudiates the new creed, and denounces it as anti-American in principle and tendency. The official clap-trap in Washington-the Union-caught the inspiration from Wise's letter, and like a clock that has been carefully wound up by its owner, has since been periodically striking at all secret societies.

Meanwhile, it was perceived that the stage thunder of the official organ will not turn its neighbor's milk, and that something more substantial and reliable must be resorted to to prevent a general rout in Virginia. Members of Congress and Senators were asked, begged, cajoled to take the matter in hand, and to thunder against Know Nothingism in the forum. This has been tried in the House of Representatives in Washington; but the thunderers were answered, and Know Nothingism, instead of losing, has gained ground by the operation.

As a last resort, an anti-Know Nothing Congressional caucus was called by Senators with a view to agree to some plan of action. It was proposed to pass resolutions, submit them afterwards to a mixed caucus of Senators and members, and to publish them as soon as they should receive a sufficient number of signatures. Every signing member was then to be pronounced an anti-Know Nothing; while every recusant member was at once to be branded with being a member of the secret society. Well, the caucus was called, and a committee appointed to draft and report resolutions at an adjourned meeting; but when that meeting took place, two only of the three resolutions, drawn up by Governor Bright, were agreed to, and the third-which contained the very pith and substance of the whole matter-stricken out. Other meetings have since taken place, but they were but thinly attended, and nothing important was agreed to.

We here submit the resolutions which were partially adopted, and the resolution which was disagreed to.

Resolutions agreed to:-

Resolutions agreed to:

Resolved, That in our system of government, free speech and open discussion are essential, not only for the purpose of consulting the public mind, but also to secure a due responsibility to the people in regard to political action; and that all societies which deliberate and determine upon measures of public policy secretly and apart from their fellow-ditteens, pursue a course which must become dangerous in a popular government, and will destroy in the end that fraternal feeling and some of common interest so necessary amongst citizens of the same State or confederacy.

Resolved, That the establishment of religious freedom in this country was one of the great objects of the constitution of the United States, which provided no other qualification for office, in point of faith, than an oath to support that constitution, which prescribes 'That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public frust under the United States," and declared that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Any political combination, therefore, which reeks in any manner to attain these ends, thus prohibited, violates the spirit, aithough it may erade the letter, of the constitution, as fully and completely as if the same were accomplished under the forms of law.

The resolution dispured to ran as follows:

The resolution disagreed to ran as follows:-The resolution disagreed to ran as follows:—
Reolved. That we utterly reputiate the idea of perpetual allegiance, determined by the accident of birth, as maintained by the monarchical governments of the fold world; that we hold to the right to leave our country and adopt another by an act of voluntary choice; that the power conferred on Congress to pass uniform laws of naturalization is in the nature of a trust, which ought to be executed in a reasonable manner; that it is reasonable and proper to require of an alien, before maturalization, such a preliminary residence, and such other evidence as will satisfactorily show that he intends to remain permanently among us—that he "sustains a good moral character, is attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

These resolutions, skilfully drawn, and al-

These resolutions, skilfully drawn, and allowing considerable latitude of political conscience, were nevertheless deemed too strong; and the third, which is really the one which concerns the adopted citizen, was entirely thrown out. This does not look like backing Henry A. Wise; and what is worse, General Pierce is said to have got frightened, and to advise more conciliatory measures. It is doubtless a proof that the caucus movement is at an end, and that the leading Senators who have taken a hand in it have been betrayed by the administration; that Mr. Weller, the other day, offered the first two of the above

Cooper's resolutions in regard to foreign paupers and criminals. There was probably no other way of getting them before the public. Know Nothingism will never be put down under General Pierce's administration. For that purpose General Pierce possesses neither the required conrage nor firmness of character. It was the utter want of principle, and the unceasing vascillations of his mind, that called Know Nothingism into existence. Under his (General Pierce's) tostering care it has thriven and will continue to thrive; for every step manifesting his political imbecility, and every act furnishing proof of his entire incapacity to rise to a conception of the dignity of his position, makes new proselytes for the secret order. There is but one way to check the growth of Know Nothingism now. It is the resignation of General Pierce, accompanied by that of his entire Cabinet, and their immediate return to their respective homes. This might possibly elect Henry A. Wise Governor of Virginia. Quien sabe?

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION-

Down with the Filibusters!"-It may be

questioned if the civilized world has ever wit-

nessed so melancholy an example of inconstancy and weakness in the administration of the affairs of a great country as is presented by the actual federal government! It came into power with the loudest pretensions; but up to this time it has not fulfilled a single promise, nor accomplished a single object of honor or advantage, either to itself or the nation. Whatever measure it has initiated, great or small, it has invariably abandoned in the end. It advanced principles in the case of Koszta, which it has refused to apply in every subsequent instance of a similar character. It issued a mkase on the subject of diplomatic livery, and jet every beggarly charge d'affaires and attaché of legation struts abroad in all the turkey-cock magnificence of fluokey upholstery. It was vehement in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, sent a filibuster to Spain, and elevated the fraternity of the Lone Star with extravagant promises, and ended with recalling its own agent and thundering the penalties of the · laws of neutrality" against the very men whom it had encouraged to violate them. It bristled up against the Netherlands, gave the Dutchmen the fearful alternative of war or a compliance with its demands, and then backed clear out on a quibble. It sent an androgyne mission to Santo Domingo to make a treaty which it dares not submit to the Senate. It negotiates for guano in the Galipagos, to find out afterwards that the islands are innocent of the article; buys a desert for a railway route, to discover what everybody else knew before, that no railway route exists amongst its savage wastes. Wherever we look, whether it be to Mexico, to the Sandwich Islands, Spain, Santo Demingo, the Netherlands, or at home, we find the same unvarying spectacle of broken promises, pretense without performance, feeble-

The sole act which illuminates the dreary retrospect, and which has shed imperishable glory upon the President and his Cabinet; need we mention it? Do not the glorious "stars and stripes" flutter, and the bold eagle expand its wings sympathetically when we name the victory of San Juan next to the capture of Bomersund, the vastest martial achievement of the century?

Central America has been the last division of the globe to which this comprehensive administration, after exhausting Europe and the isles of the sea, has directed its attention. Crowning glory of its brilliant career, it encouraged a body of adventurers to consummate the victory of San Juan by a lawless invasion of the Territories of the Central American republics, of whose territorial rights it has assumed to be the defender. And when the adventurers have perfected their organization, and distributed generalships and judgeships, and "powers and decorations," and made every man of their number an officer, with boundless tracts of lands and uncounted gold in the perspective, (all for "twenty-five dollars, paid in advance,") lo! the fickle administration withdraws its countenance, and orders the argus-eyed marshals of the seaports to prevent effectually aged, if it did not originally inspire. Yes, after Marcy's endorsement of Kinney's stupendous enterprise-after all that he has done to give it currency and favor, we are now told that it is to come under the anathemas which fell upon the deluded "Lone Stars," and is to be cast into outer darkness. The President will issue his proclamation, says the telegraph, and the sun and the moon shall stand still, and Kinney and his new republic shall both be bundled off to the limbo of brainless schemes, and all the mooncalf projects born of folly and ignorance.

We await now the next development of administration imbecility, wondering much what new steltification it can devise, or how achieve a lower depth of popular contempt.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Senatorial Election in the Twenty-ninth

ROCHESTER, Jan. 31, 1855. Great excitement and exultation prevails here to-day, in consequence of the Know Nothing victory in Ontario and Livingston counties, Mr. Goodwin, the Know Noth thing candidate, being elected by a majority of over 2,000. A salute of one hundred guns is being fired in honor of the victory.

Henry Wilson Elected United States Senator from Massachusetts. Bosron, Jan. 31, 1855.

The State Senate balloted to-day for a United States Senator, and confirmed the choice of the House by one majority. Herry Wilson is therefore elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Edward Everett. Forty votes were cast. Gen. Wilson received 21, E. M. Wright 15, scattering 4.

From Chicago.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION PROPPED—THE ELECTION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 31, 1855. The condition of the Western and Southern roads are desperate, by reason of the snow. No communication by railroad has been had with St. Louis or Springfield for eleven days. Seventeen locomotives are frozen or buried in the snow on the Chicago and Mississippi Rail-

To day was fixed upon for the election of the United States Senator from this State, but there was no querum present in the joint convention of both houses. A great effort will be made to-morrow to secure a quorum, and make an election without the assistance of the absen-

From the South.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31, 1855. John Mitchel was at Natcher, on route for Batos Ronge, where he would accept the hospitalities tendered

bim by the Louisiana Legislature. The ship Monarch of the Seas, which has recently been at Pensacola testing the Dry Dork there, has arrived at

Latest from the State Capital.
THE CONTESTED SHATS AND THE BLECTION FOR
UNITED STATES SHEATOR -THE MILITIA—WHAT, A
SENATOR SHOULD RE—REJOICINGS OF THE KNOW.
NOTHINGS, ETC. ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1866; During the month past which the Legislature has been in session, no day in the House of Assembly has been in session, no day in the House of Assembly has been one of such general interest as to-day. Although not a single bill has been passed, nor one debated in commit-tee, neither a resolution of any importance adopted, still the debates upon two propositions only elicited the at-tentive consideration of the members, and a large audi-

tory convened for an entirely different purpose.

Mr. Ramsay, Seward whig, of old Schohari on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report on the contested seat of Mr. Ivans, of Kings county, democrat, claimed by David S. Wells. The report is unanimous in favor of the sitting member, as not the least particle of testimony was adduced to establish the ciaim of his contestant. The chairman then sub-mitted another report in the Orange contested case. Mr. Selden, democrat, holds his seat by a declared majority of the canvassers of four votes. The seat is claimed by A. S. Warner, Seward wing. The majority of the committee reported a resolution to the House, declaring that Mr. Warner was legally entitled to the seat. The minority of the committee entered a protest, declaring that a proper opportunity had not been given to Mr. Selden to rebut the testimony on the other

test, declaring that a proper opportunity had not been given to Mr. Selden to rebut the testimony on the other side. This statement aroused the attention of the House, and the friends of the sitting member wished to refer the matter back to the committee for further investigation; and among these was Mr. A. G. Williams, whig, of New York.

It was evident from all that could be gathered from the debate, that Mr. Seward's friends desired to cust a democrat, and instal a whig, whose vote on Tuesday next would be cast for that gentleman as United States Senator. There being now only four days before the time will arrive to test the question whether Mr. Seward is the choice of the Legislature. The State report made this morning, with resolution attached, to foist a vote for him into the House, shows beyond a peradventure that his chance is more doubtful and desperate than his friends have been willing to concee. It shows that they had so sincerity in the boasting and defant tone they have uniformly exhibited, that their candidate could walk through the House of Assembly with seventy three votes in his pocket. Had the vote been taken this morning upon the resolutson for admitting Mr. Warner, the democrats and independent whije would have been defented. Knowing this, it was concluded to let them ther lie over for further consideration. The important question now arises, will the House permit a democrat to be ousted, in order that his seat may be occupied by a whig devoted to the interests of Mr. Seward's Is the woolley whig strength sufficient to accomplish it before Tuesday next? Who knows?

Mr. Cocks oftered this:—

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to direct the Adjutant General to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce in the first military division a compliance with section eight, article one, of title four of the militia laws of this State, passed April 7, 1864, and in so doing to cause such transfer of companies as may be necessary to accomplish a uniformity of dress in the several r

State, passed April 7, 1864; and in so doing to cause such transfer of companies as may be necessary to accomplish a uniformity of dress in the several regiments, so far as can be done without changing the dress of any company.

Mr. O'Keefe, who probably thought there was some cat under the meal, made objections, and the resolution lies over a day under the rule.

It is understood the only object of the above is to place infantry companies together in brigades, as also artillery troops, &c., as there is an impracticability of drilling and imaneuvring the regiments and brigades with any certainty of improvement in diveigline as they are now constituted. It is said that the amendments introduced to the First Division multial law do not accord with the sentiments of some of the general officers. If there is any improvement upon the law as it now stands, it is quite certain that the Legislature will regard no mere personal considerations, let objections come from whatever quarter they may.

"Sam" held up his head boldly in the House this morning. The election in the Twenty-ninth Senate district yesterday inspired him with confidence and emboldened him with courage. Mr. Petty called for the consideration of his resolution, offered some few days since, céning the character and qualifications of a United States Senator. He spoke strictly to the question some ten or fifteen minutes. He contended that a Senator abould be a friend to the public schools, without any sectarian bearing—that he should be a national man, and not a man whose spee hes, acts and votes have been directed towards the dissolution of this Union—that he should be a man who believes in no "highrrlaw" in legislation than that of the American constitution. Dr. Hull moved to amend, at the end of the resolution, by adding the words "and a friend to human freedom."

Mr. Leigh took the floor and commenced a speech, which had evidently been previously prepared. He characterized the position of a United States Senator as being one of lofty eminence. A man sho

are nothing up their heads, and now talk of "screwing up their courage" for a field fight on Tuesday. There is a more possibility that the Rev. and Hon. Mr. Good-win will be permitted to take the vacant Twenty-ninth seat in the Senate on Tuesday morning. The chances, however, are against him, as the power of keeping him out is jufthe hands of Mr. ISeward's friends. Pare they take the exceenabilities.

out is in the hands of Mr. Seward's friends. Pare they take the responsibility?
The whigs hold a caucus to morrow evening to select their senatorial candidate. Will the Know Nothings go in?

The democrats have not concluded whether to hold a caucus or scatter their votes. Many think the barn-burners will not adhere to a caucus, if held.

From Washington.
THE KINNEY EXPEDITION—CAPT. GIBSON'S CASE—THE TARIFF QUESTION, ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1855.

Col. Kinney states that the fire-arms reported as being at his quarters here were merely specimens of new in entions sent him by manufacturers, in order to get hi opinion of their value, and that they have no coith his expedition or men, as might be inferred from despatch beretofore published. The Star says that Capt. Gibson denies the authenticit

of the letter recently published, and says it is a garble statement of a memorial to the Dutch government Capt G. intimates that Gov. Marcy has acted in ba-

The Star says that Secretary Guthrie has not made ise with the Committee of Ways and Means o the subject of the tariff, and that the only effect of taking up the question in Congress at this period of the session will be to defeat many other imp

Information has been received at the Treasury De artment that a judgment has been rendered in the cuit Court of the United States, for Texas, against Jo Bates, late Marshall of that State, for \$20,000, due th United States.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1853.

The case of Short vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsy vania, is now before the court. It involves the vanidi of the law of that State, which imposes a tax of southirty thousand dellars on seven hundred thousand dellars, devised in Pennsylvania to D. Short, of Ohio, af J. C. Short, of Kentucky. Scorge Short, of Choinnai opened the case for the Messrs. Shorts, and was followed by Messrs. Scott and Hood for Pennsylvania, and M. Ewing is now closing the case for the planning. Tacase is important, and excites much interest.

Aaron F. Ferry, of Ohio, and Henry J. Horn, of Pensylvania, were admitted as conoscilors of the court.

Death of Bishop Capers.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1856. Bishop Capers, an eminent divine or the Methodit

Non Arrival of the Africa'at B

Boston, Jan. 31—11.30 P M. The steamship Africa, now due from Hallfax, has not yet made her appearance here. The weather is clear

Race Between Nat Blick and Garrett Davis CHARLESTON, Jan. 30, 1855 In the three mile race to day between the hurses Nat Blick and Garrett Davis, the former won.

Dreadful Casualty in a Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 81, 2855.

Owing to a defect in the furnace for heating the May

amensing prison, the gas escaped from the air chambers and filled the upper tier of cells. This morning, twenty of the prisoners were found overcome by the effects of the notione atmosphere. One of the pisoners, John